**Learning sheet for the attributive clause (Period 2)**

**Learning objectives:**

By the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. Understand the meaning of restrictive relative clauses with relative pronouns;
2. Summarize the general rules of restrictive relative clauses with relative pronouns;
3. Use restrictive relative clauses with relative pronouns to describe friend and friendship appropriately.

**Teaching procedures:**

**Step 1 Lead-in**

Enjoy a song and complete the lyrics with proper conjunctions.

You’re the one \_\_\_\_ set it up. Now you're the one to make it stop. I’m the one \_\_\_\_\_ is feeling lost right now. Now you want me to forget every little thing \_\_\_\_\_ you said.

**Step 2 Checking the effect of self-study at home**

1. **Go over some basic rules about conjunctions used in the attributive clause**

* When the antecedent is something, and it functions as subject, the conjunction can be which or that;

when it functions as object, the conjunction can be which, that, and it can also be omitted.

先行词为“事物”，在从句中充当主语，连接词用 which/that；在从句中充当宾语，连接词用which/that/省略。

* When the antecedent is somebody, and it functions as subject, the conjunction can be who or that;

when it functions as object, the conjunction can be who, whom or that, and it can also be omitted.

先行词为“人”， 在从句中充当主语 ，连接词用who/that；在从句中充当宾语，连接词用who/whom/that/省略；在从句中充当表语，连接词用who/that。

**2. Read the passage and choose as more proper conjunctions as possible to fill the blank.**

The man whose drawings were shown at the exhibition last month is a model student who/that is often praised for her good work at school. As soon as we got into the exhibition hall our eye was caught by a very large picture which/that was hung on the wall in front of us. The horse which/that was drawn in the picture was exactly like a real horse. The man who/that was riding on it looked like a living man. It was the best picture that I had ever seen, and I should say Mary is the best young painter who /whom /that /可省略I had ever heard of.

**Step 3 Exploring the important and difficult points （10min）**

1. **The procedures for you to choose a proper conjunction**
2. Identify the attributive clause.
3. Find out the modified noun/pronoun.（先行词）
4. Identify whether the noun is a person or an object.
5. Judge what sentence element the modified noun functions as in the clause.
6. Choose a correct linking word according to the grammar rule.

**2. Identify whether the following sentences are attributive clauses or not.**

1. A friend is like an umbrella, no matter whether it is sunny or rainy, it will always be with you.

2. A real friend is someone who sees our true self.

3. The friendship is the relationship between the two, one who is hot like the summer while the other one who is brilliant as the autumn.

4. When we are happy, our friends know us; we can know our friends when we are in trouble.

5. Your forever friend lifts you up in spirits and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem bright and full.

6. The friendship that forms between Huck Finn and Jim is an important theme of the book.

7. “Liking” our friends’ photos online does not develop the connection we share.

8. Social media like blogs has come between us and the friends we love.

*(Answer: No.2,3,6,7,8 are attributive clauses.)*

**3. Analyze these clauses further, write out all linking words according to the strategies, and then translate**

**them into Chinese.**

E.g. 1.A real friend is someone (who/that sees our true self).

*先行词是someone，在从句中充当动词see的主语，所以连接词应该为 who, 也可以用that.*

Translation: 一个真正的朋友可以看到真实的自己。

2.The friendship is the relationship between the two, one (who/that is hot like the summer) while the other one (who/that is brilliant as the autumn).

*这句话中有两个并列的定语从句，第一个的先行词是one，在从句中充当系动词is的主语，所以连接 词应该为 who, 也可以用that.第二个的先行词是the other one，在从句中充当系动词is的主语，所以 连接词应该为 who, 也可以用that.*

Translation: 友情就像是这两个人的关系：他们中的一个人炙热如夏,而另一个人却灿烂如秋。

3.The friendship (which/that forms between Huck Finn and Jim) is an important theme of the book.

*先行词是friendship, 在从句中充当form的主语，所以连接词应为which或that.*

Translation: 在哈克·芬恩和吉姆之间形成的友谊是书中重要的主题。

4. “Liking” our friends’ photos online does not develop the connection (which/that/省 we share).

*先行词是connection，为物，在从句中充当动词share的宾语，所以连接词为which, that或省略。*

Translation: 在网上给朋友的照片“点赞”并不会发展我们之间享有的联系。

5. Social media like blogs has come between us and the friends (who/ that/ whom/省 we love).

*先行词是friends，在从句中充当动词love的宾语，所以连接词应该为whom, 也可以用who, that或者省略。*

Translation: 像博客这样的社交媒体已经渗透到我们和我们爱的朋友之间。

1. He that will not allow his friend to share the prize must not expect him to share the danger.

*先行词是he，在从句中充当主语，所以连接词为that。*

Translation: 不肯让朋友共享果实的人，不要指望朋友与他患难。

**Step 4 Review**

When the antecedent is an object, and acts as subject, the linking word can be which, that; acts as object, the linking word can be which, that or be omitted. When the antecedent is person and acts as subject, the linking word can be who, that and acts as object, the linking word can be who, whom, that or be omitted and acts as predictive, the linking word can be who and that.